CASE NO. C-07-4140 PJH

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Proposed Lead Plaintiff William F. Kornfeld, Jr. (hereinafter "Kornfeld") hereby opposes

the competing motions¹ for appointment of lead plaintiff and lead counsel. For the reasons outlined

below, Mr. Kornfeld is the individual with the largest losses who also satisfies the requirements of

Litigation Reform Act of 1995 ("PSLRA") (codified at 15 U.S.C. §78u-4). Therefore, Mr. Kornfeld

respectfully renews his request that this Court appoint him Lead Plaintiff and appoint his selection

Rule 23 and, therefore, he should be appointed lead plaintiff pursuant to the Private Securities

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I. <u>INTRODUCTION</u>

of counsel as Co-Lead Counsel for the putative plaintiff class.

There are currently pending before this Court six motions for appointment of Lead Plaintiff and Lead Counsel. For the reasons outlined herein, Mr. Kornfeld is the individual with the largest losses who also satisfies the requirements of Rule 23. Therefore Mr. Kornfeld should be appointed Lead Plaintiff. *See In re Cavanaugh*, 306 F.3d 726, 729-30 (9th Cir. 2002), *citing* 15 U.S.C. §78u-4(a)(3)(B)(iii)(I). In contrast to Mr. Kornfeld, the other five motions should be denied because the Lead Plaintiff applicants: (i) are atypical; (ii) suffered less damages that Mr. Kornfeld; or (iii) failed to timely file their motion to be appointed Lead Plaintiff.

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¹ In addition to Mr. Kornfeld's Motion, motions for appointment of lead plaintiff and lead counsel were filed by (i) Southern Improvement Company ("Southern Improvement"), Allen Dayton and VSA, Inc. ("VSA") (collectively "Dayton"); (ii) Joel Sharenow ("Sharenow"), Bradley Burns ("Burns") and Rajivi Kumar Prasad ("Prasad"); (iii) State-Boston Retirement System ("Boston") and Norfolk County Retirement System ("Norfolk"); (iv) Ronald Larson ("Larson"); (v) District No. 9, International Association of Machinists & Aerospace Workers Pension Trust ("District No.9").

II. **ARGUMENT**

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Dayton Should Not Be Appointed Lead Plaintiff or, in the Alternative, A. This Court Should Order Dayton to Provide Discovery

During the putative class period, Dayton,² according to the certification he submitted on behalf of Southern Improvement in connection with Dayton's lead plaintiff application, sold certain Luminent Mortgage Capital, Inc. ("Luminent") call options. See Exhibit ("Exh.") 1 to the Declaration of David C. Harrison in Support of Motion by Southern for Appointment as Lead Plaintiff and Approval of Their Selection of Lead Counsel ("Harrison Decl.).³ Such short selling of calls is a means of hedging an investor's exposure to risk in a particular security. Accord, United States v. Catalfo, 64 F.3d 1070, 1072 (7th Cir. 1995) ("A person who purchases puts or sells calls generally believes the market will decline or is hedging against such a decline."). Although there is nothing illegal about such hedging activities, it nonetheless can call into question the ability of a class representative to adequately represent the interests of a class of investors. Accord, Camden Asset Mgmt., L.P. v. Sunbeam Corp., 2001 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 11022 at *48 (S.D. Fl. 2001).

Moreover, hedging can take many forms and is not limited to transactions in options of the same security. It is possible, for example, to hedge by buying or selling various market indices or even on occasion by selling short other securities deemed to have a value related to that of the underlying security (Luminent in this case). However, such hedging activity would make the underlying purchases of Luminent common stock ineligible for inclusion in the class action. Accord, Sherin v. Gould, 115 F.R.D. 171, 172 (E.D. Pa. 1987) (excluding purchases of stock hedged against market index from inclusion in a class action).

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² In their moving papers, Allen Dayton and Southern Improvement collectively claim common stock damages of \$1,271,011. However, according to Mr. Kornfeld's counsel's analysis, Dayton's collective common stock damages are overstated by \$14,792 because they did not limit their damages to the "difference between the . . . sale price paid . . . and the mean trading price of the security" between the last day of the Class Period and "the date on which the plaintiff" sold "the security." See 15 U.S.C. §78u-5 (e)(2).

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³ In a chart annexed to Southern Improvement's Certification, signed by Allen Dayton on October 5, 2007, Dayton, through Southern Improvement, repeatedly sold "Call" Options between June 26, 2007 through August 3, 2007.

Because Dayton has admitted to engaging in hedging activities, he has admitted that he is atypical and therefore does not satisfy the requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23. As a result, Dayton should not be appointed Lead Plaintiff. *See In re Cavanaugh*, 306 F.3d at 729-30, *citing* 15 U.S.C. §78u-4(a)(3)(B)(iii)(I)

Indeed, there is precedent finding a proposed class representative who purchased common stock and subsequently sold call options during a class period is subject to unique defenses because they are atypical and therefore not a suitable representative for the class. *See Silverstein v,Digtial Equipment Corporation*, 1990 U.S. Lexis 6333 (D. Mass. 1990). Although, solely on this basis alone, courts in this jurisdiction have not found such activity necessarily rebuts the presumption of reliance on the integrity of the market, *see Crossen v. CV Therapeutics*, 2005 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 41396, there is a real question raised here about whether Southern Improvement has engaged in other hedging activities which could result in its potential disqualification as a class representative thereby rebutting the presumption that Southern is the most adequate lead plaintiff.⁴

Here, given that Dayton has already admitted that he has engaged in some hedging activities through the sale of call options on Luminent stock, plaintiff Kornfeld respectfully submits that it is imperative to determine whether he engaged in other similar, though perhaps more complex, hedging activities. This is of particular concern given that Dayton appears to function through many different corporate entities and is extremely knowledgeable about the real estate market based upon, *inter alia*, his service on the board of directors of and investment in Supertel Hospitality, Inc. *See*

⁴ Dayton, as VSA, also brought a lawsuit against Maxell Corporation of America (entitled *Video Service of America, Inc. v. Maxell Corp. of America*, Civil Action No. 04-2594 (KSH) which was pending in the District of New Jersey) in which Maxell brought third party claims against Allen Dayton. Maxell's claims against Allen Dayton included allegations of fraud. Maxell dismissed its third party claim for fraud against Allen Dayton after winning summary judgment against VSA for its claims for violation of federal law by price discrimination. *See Video Service of America, Inc. v. Maxell Corp. of America*, 2007 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 54107(D.N.J. 2007). During the course of this litigation Maxell deposed Allen Dayton. *Inter alia*, production of the transcript of this deposition is requested by Mr. Kornfeld as it would very likely shed light on Mr. Dayton's other activities, possibly including other hedging transactions which could impact his ability to be an adequate class representative and therefore an adequate lead plaintiff.

Bishop Declaration in Support of William F. Kornfeld, Jr.'s Opposition to Competing Motions for Appointment of Lead Plaintiff and Lead Counsel ("Bishop Opposition Decl.").

Therefore, assuming *arguendo* that the hedging activity already disclosed by Dayton does not independently render him inadequate to serve as lead plaintiff, this Court should permit additional discovery into Mr. Dayton's trading activity to insure that the short selling of call options represented his only hedging activity with respect to Luminent stock. *Accord*, *Brown v. Biogen IDEC*, *Inc.*, 2005 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 19350 at *6 (D. Mass. 2005) (ordering discovery of a proposed lead plaintiff) (citing 15 U.SC. § 78u-4(a) (3) (B)). Indeed, Mr. Kornfeld's counsel has already requested Dayton produce such documentation. *See* Bishop Opposition Decl. Exh. 1. However, Dayton's counsel refused to produce any documentation. *See* Bishop Opposition Decl. Exh. 2.

B. Mr. Kornfeld is the Movant With the Largest Financial Interest in the Relief Sought Who Also Satisfies the Requirements of Rule 23

Of the remaining movants, Mr. Kornfeld "has the largest financial interest in the relief sought by the class" of those persons moving to be appointed lead plaintiffs. *See* 15 U.S.C. §78u-4(a)(3)(B)(iii)(I)(bb). Moreover, because he satisfies the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Mr. Kornfeld should be appointed lead plaintiff. *See In re Cavanaugh*, 306 F.3d 726, 729-30 (9th Cir. 2002), *citing* 15 U.S.C. §78u-4(a)(3)(B)(iii)(I). Indeed, during the Class Period, at the time of his October 9, 2007 filing, Mr. Kornfeld incurred at least \$427,119 in damages. *See* Amended Declaration of Patrice L. Bishop in Support of Motion by William F. Kornfeld, Jr., for Appointment of Lead Plaintiff and Lead Counsel Pursuant to Section 21D of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Bishop Moving Decl.") Exh. 3. Due to changes in the mean trading price since the last day of the Class Period, Mr. Kornfeld's damages, as of the filing of his Amended Motion on October 17, 2007, were at least \$423,523. *See* Bishop Moving Decl. Exh. 4.

In contrast, the next largest losses belong to Boston, which, according to their calculations totaled \$388,621.00.⁵ While Boston filed with Norfolk, and together they claim combined damages

⁵ According to Mr. Kornfeld's counsel's calculations, Boston's damage analysis is overstated by \$1,909.00 as they did not limit their damages to the "difference between the . . . sale price paid . . .and the mean trading price of the security" between the last day of the Class Period

of \$544,409, this combined filing does not defeat Mr. Kornfeld's position as the movant with the largest losses who satisfies Rule 23 because Boston and Norfolk are unrelated entities. *See, e.g., Bowman v. Legato Systems, Inc.*, 195 F.R.D. 655, 658 (N.D. Cal. 2000) (rejecting motion by six unrelated institutional and individual investors to be appointed lead plaintiff). Similarly, the other timely filed lead plaintiff movants have offered evidence of substantially less damages than Mr. Kornfeld. As a result, Mr. Kornfeld should be appointed Lead Plaintiff of this action and his counsel appointed Lead Counsel.

C. District No. 9's Filing Violates the Terms of the PSLRA and this Court's Consolidation Order.

The PSLRA provides that within 60 days after the publication of a notice announcing that a class action securities action has been filed, any person or group of persons who are members of the proposed class may apply to the court to be appointed Lead Plaintiff. 15 U.S.C. §78u-4(a)(3)(A)(i)(II). Accordingly, on October 9, 2007, seven separate motions requesting appointment of lead plaintiff(s) and lead counsel for this litigation were timely filed with this Court. On October 10, 2007, in this Court's Order Consolidating Cases (the "Consolidation Order"), the Court ordered that:

All motions for appointment of lead plaintiff and lead plaintiff's counsel, **previously filed** in any of the above-entitled actions, shall be WITHDRAWN by the parties that filed such motions, and **shall be re-filed** in the consolidated action, C 07-4073 PJH, no later than Wednesday, October 17, 2007.

Consolidation Order at 2:28-3:3 (emphasis added).

Notably, the Consolidation Order only provides that motions previously filed (in a timely fashion) could be re-filed on October 17, 2007. As a result, on October 17, 2007, the seven timely filed motions were withdrawn. Of those seven original motions, five were re-filed on October 17, 2007. In addition, on October 17, 2007, without legal authority and in violation of the Consolidation Order, District No. 9 filed, for the first time, a motion for appointment of lead

and "the date on which the plaintiff" sold "the security." See 15 U.S.C. §78u-5 (e)(2). Similarly, Boston's co-filer, Norfolk's damages are overstated by \$773.00.

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1	I further declare, pursuant to Civil L.R. 23-2, that on the date hereof I served a copy of the above-listed document(s) on the Securities Class Action Clearinghouse by electronic mail through
2	the following electronic mail address provided by the Securities Class Action Clearinghouse:
3	scac@law.stanford.edu
4 5	I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California and the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed this 31st day of October, 2007 at Los Angeles, California.
6	/s/
7	/s/ Patrice L. Bishop Declarant
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